NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

INFORMATION LETTER

PUBLICATION OR REPRODUCTION NOT PERMITTED

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INTENDED ACREAGE OF PEAS FOR CANNING

Reports from 138 representative firms who contracted or grew 60 per cent of the total acreage of green peas for canning in 1932, indicate that these firms intend to contract or plant for the 1933 season an acreage approximately the same as planted in 1932. The 138 reports received were well distributed among all important producing areas, and represent a variety of conditions. Many canners are apparently planning increases in acreage; others are planning decreases; a certain number do not intend to operate in 1933; a few are evidently planning to resume operations in plants that were idle in 1932. On the whole, the reports received appear to be representative of the acreage which canners had in mind to contract or grow at the time the inquiry was made, during the latter part of February.

Should the intentions be carried out according to present indications in the various states, the total planted acreage would amount to 205,930 acres compared with 206,250 acres planted in 1932, 258,930 acres planted in 1931, and 277,730 acres planted in 1930. Under average growing conditions, or conditions somewhat similar to the general growing conditions of 1930, production on this acreage would probably range from 350,000,000 to 360,000,000 pounds. Production during the past five years was as follows: 1932, 228,551,000 pounds; 1931, 294,767,000 pounds; 1930, 488,933,000 pounds; 1929, 407,603,000 pounds; 1928, 395,101,000 pounds.

Production in both 1932 and 1931 was curtailed by unusually adverse growing conditions and by heavy abandonment of acreage, especially in Wisconsin. If similar adverse conditions should prevail for the 1933 season, production on the intended acreage would likely be similar to that of 1932.

The accompanying table shows, by states, the acreages which would result if these late February intentions to contract and plant are carried out for 1933. Since these intended acreages may be modified before plantings are actually made, they are not to be considered as estimates of planted acreage for the coming season. They are to be considered, rather, as a guide in

making necessary adjustments in acreage plans before the planting operations actually begin.

State	1931 Planted	1931 Harvested	1932 Planted	1932 Harvested	1933 Intended Acreage As per cent of 1932 planted	1933 Intended Acreage Acres indicated
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Pct.*	*Acres*
Maine	1,520	1,470	1,340	1,340	100	1,340
New York	33,000	31,900	26,000	24,700	102	26,500
New Jersey	550	500	500	500	60	300
Pennsylvania	1,950	1,920	1,800	1,800	110	1,980
Ohio	6,000	5,800	3,800	3,300	103	3,900
Indiana	6,000	5,950	5,400	5,400	111	6,000
Illinois	16,000	13,100	15,700	15,400	108	16,960
Michigan	13,800	10,200	12,600	9,400	70	8,820
Wisconsin	124,000	98,000	88,000	75,000	99	87,000
Minnesota	17,200	16,500	15,800	15,800	115	18,170
Delaware	2,620	2,620	1,600	1,550	135	2,160
Maryland	14,400	14,400	11,550	11,550	100	11,550
Montana	2,700	2,400	2,930	2,300	80	2,340
Colorado	3,830	3,500	3,220	2,770	*a* 90	2,900
Utah	7,400	7,200	6,400	6,300	112	7,170
Washington	2,300	2,300	2,600	2,600	92	2,390
Other *b*	5,660	5,590	7,010	6,890	92	6,450
Total	258,930	223,350	206,250	186,600	99.8	205,930

a Reports not representative.
b "Other States" include California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wyoming.

In connection with the foregoing report, the special bulletin on prospects for canned peas in 1933, sent to pea canners by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on February 24, will be useful to canners in finally determining their production plans.

According to this prospects report, sales of canned peas from June 1, 1932, to February 1, 1933, as indicated by trade reports, were about 75 per cent of the estimated sales during the corresponding period in 1931-32. If this same relationship should continue from February through May, total sales would be about 11,500,000 cases. The report goes on to say:

"Should the 1932-33 apparent consumption be between 11,500,000 and 12,000,000 cases, the carry-over on June 1 would be between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 cases. A carry-over of this size under the present system of merchandising, that is, hand-to-mouth buying, would be almost equivalent to a clean-up in former years. This is assuming, of course, that wholesalers' and retailers' stocks on June 1, 1933, would be correspondingly lower than in former years when canners carried over 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 cases.

"There is little information at present to indicate the apparent consumption in 1933-34. If the current level of canned pea prices should continue during next year, it is probable that the apparent consumption would not decline so rapidly next year as during the last two years. The average decline for the last two years has been about 3,000,000 cases. If the apparent consumption for 1933-34 were 11,000,000 cases and the carry-over on June 1, 1933, from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 cases, it is obvious that a 10,000,000

case pack in 1933 will make a supply adequate for consumption requirements and might leave a nominal carry-over."

The prospects report also points out that about 125,000 acres, or slightly more than 60 per cent of last year's planted acreage, with average growing conditions would provide a pack of 10,000,000 cases.

THE 1932 CANNED TOMATO PACK

Failure of a number of canners to report their 1932 packs of canned tomatoes has prevented the Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from completing its compilation of the pack figures as in past years. The Foodstuffs Division has, however, tabulated the data now available, which the Association suggested be issued for the information of the industry.

The available data on the pack are shown in two tables. Following is the first of these two tables, which shows the pack in states from which total figures were received either at the Foodstuffs Division or through collection by state associations. The pack is stated in cases of all sizes of containers.

PACK IN STATES WHERE TOTAL FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE

State	1931 *Actual cases*	1932 *Actual cases*
Ozarks (Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma) a	b 2,116,118	2,482,614
California c	1,012,621	2,192,768
Colorado	304,679	163,680
Maryland	2,641,391	5,006,952
New York d	671,390	621,700
Ohio	422,202	446,061
Utah	1,253,205	403,222
Virginia	822,182	1,239,333
Total for 11 states	9,243,788	12,556,339

a Collected by Ozark Packing Corporation.
b Does not include Kansas.
c Collected by Canners League of California.
d Collected by Association of New York State Canners.

The second table, which follows, shows for the remaining states the 1932 pack of canners from whom reports were received. Along with the 1932 packs of these firms is also shown their 1931 pack and the proportion that their pack formed of the total 1931 pack in the respective states. In nearly every instance the reporting canners represented a considerable proportion of the total 1931 pack in the respective states. It would, therefore, be possible to estimate the total 1932 pack in these states where only a "same firm" comparison is available, by assuming that the

reporting groups represented the same proportion of the 1932 output as they did of the 1931 production.

PACK OF REPORTING CANNERS IN STATES WHERE TOTAL FIGURES ARE NOT AVAILABLE

State	Proportion of 1931 pack produced by reporting group	1931	1932
	Per cent	*Actual cases*	*Actual cases*
Delaware	79	382,273	605,057
Illinois	56	174,029	181,117
Indiana	67.5	1,169,217	1,426,624
Iowa	85	220,538	81,264
Kentucky	44.5	112,996	58,996
Michigan	86	165,533	140,008
New Jersey	89.5	163,339	211,484
Pennsylvania	88	216,973	250,000
South Carolina	34.5	14,076	28,066
Tennessee	93	481,599	229,165
All others	51.5	179,200	259,073
Total	a 72.0	3,280,373	3,471,454

a Average.

TOMATO JUICE PACK IN 1932

According to figures collected by the Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 161 concerns packed 3,824,457 cases of all sizes of tomato juice in tin and glass in 1932, as compared with 2,956,887 cases in 1931. This group represented 86 per cent of the total Census production figure for 1931 of 3,441,205 cases.

If the entire industry increased its output at the same rate as did the group from which figures were received, a total 1932 pack of 4,450,000 cases of tomato juice would be indicated. The failure of several large packers to report figures prevents a definite statement on the size of the 1932 pack and also prevents the showing of details regarding the relative amounts put up in tin and glass or the breakdown by container sizes.

SHANNON COMMITTEE REPORT PRINTED

The report of the special committee under the chairmanship of Representative Joseph B. Shannon, appointed to investigate Government competition with private enterprise, is now available in printed form as House Report No. 1985, 72nd Congress, Second Session. It can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 15 cents per copy.

The major features of the Committee's findings and recommendations have been summarized in the press reports. The complete report, as it appears in printed form, devotes a little over

five pages to the canning industry, which is largely a review of the testimony presented at the hearings held in Chicago on November 15, 1932. It also embodies a statement sent to the Committee later by the Cooperative Michigan Cherry Growers replying to press accounts of the testimony heard at the Chicago hearing.

CANNED FOOD EXPORTS IN JANUARY

Articles	January, 1932		January, 1933	
	Pounds	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*
Canned meats, total	984,744	$223,964	1,120,258	$201,240
Beef	72,202	17,196	98,841	17,743
Pork	701,776	160,225	903,367	163,755
Sausage	162,596	37,411	61,879	10,801
Other	48,110	9,132	56,171	8,941
Canned vegetables, total	1,724,604	163,361	1,812,553	136,882
Asparagus	450,903	67,730	505,535	57,231
Baked beans, and pork & beans	397,925	24,332	247,739	10,482
Corn	135,017	9,863	202,946	11,988
Peas	186,549	15,801	102,260	6,913
Soups	151,133	17,755	79,600	7,892
Tomatoes	265,158	15,680	537,376	32,651
Other	137,919	12,200	137,097	9,725
Condensed milk	2,309,710	405,688	506,184	62,973
Evaporated milk	4,502,284	333,637	3,128,602	184,857
Canned fruits, total	18,826,779	1,333,903	11,774,509	679,126
Apples and applesauce	1,533,928	63,613	1,300,246	46,450
Apricots	980,845	68,392	840,627	47,093
Loganberries	98,758	8,888	369,536	24,170
Other berries	28,092	3,795	13,324	1,581
Cherries	49,350	6,154	24,344	3,248
Fruits for salad	3,163,435	340,294	667,481	56,224
Grapefruit	545,162	32,854	2,187,584	121,960
Peaches	3,412,471	217,041	3,328,830	173,661
Pears	6,088,341	409,070	2,040,843	129,852
Pineapple	2,586,293	154,806	924,098	68,653
Prunes	157,867	15,218	24,689	2,045
Other	182,237	13,718	52,907	4,189
Salmon	498,191	73,326	1,915,201	205,058
Sardines	2,715,254	160,846	1,941,549	96,989

TOMATO PRODUCTS IMPORTS

Imports of canned tomatoes in January were about 5,000,000 pounds less than in January last year. Receipts from Italy fell off 1,710,000 pounds, while imports from Canada were only 500 pounds as compared with 3,341,000 pounds in January, 1932. The total imports in January were as follows:

	Canned Tomatoes		Tomato Paste	
	Pounds	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*
January, 1932	10,461,256	$307,270	977,691	$60,177
January, 1933	5,418,548	182,127	1,066,923	69,199

IMPORTS OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS

Statistics on the imports of sardines, canned fish in oil, and crab meat, sauce and paste in 1931 and 1932, showing the principal countries of origin, have been compiled by the Foodstuffs

Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as follows:

	1931		1932	
SARDINES	*Pounds*	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*
Norway	19,449,312	$2,398,239	29,833,131	$2,284,912
Portugal	6,771,746	933,595	12,137,361	1,122,555
Spain	916,897	93,227	730,784	60,347
Others	2,137,341	368,082	1,500,327	184,514
Total	29,275,296	3,793,143	44,201,603	3,652,328
FISH NOT IN OIL				
Norway	4,162,785	323,142	6,390,089	307,005
Spain	3,011,106	265,398	2,706,289	191,278
United Kingdom	1,034,681	108,820	1,035,389	83,706
Japan	828,284	98,888	2,679,627	131,671
Italy	489,153	43,367	413,210	39,303
Canada	124,190	14,843	4,467,087	204,087
Others	1,278,245	143,750	1,040,263	104,771
Total	10,928,444	998,208	18,731,954	1,061,821
CRAB MEAT, ETC.				
Japan	8,390,544	3,449,065	5,544,759	1,987,789
Soviet Russia in Asia	1,799,093	523,899	1,924,518	601,293
Others	71,832	31,066	55,791	16,150
Total	10,261,469	4,004,030	7,525,068	2,605,232

CANADIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PACK

A preliminary report issued by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics and forwarded to the U. S. Department of Commerce by the commercial attache at Ottawa gives the Canadian pack of canned fruits and vegetables in 1931 and 1932 as follows:

FRUITS	1931 *Cases*	1932 *Cases*
Apples	60,895	228,730
Blueberries	9,718	18,226
Cherries	73,933	114,110
Peaches	205,148	248,934
Pears	161,052	374,075
Plums	64,099	86,550
Raspberries	65,463	35,106
Rhubarb	5,184	(a)
Strawberries	29,823	28,210
Other small fruits	49,389	33,092
Other fruits	60,129	105,301
Total	784,833	1,272,334

a Included in "Other canned fruits."

VEGETABLES	1931 *Cases*	1932 *Cases*
Asparagus	21,548	37,301
Beans, green, wax	252,056	210,675
Beans, baked	861,523	731,977
Beets	24,134	20,385
Carrots	2,607	3,010
Corn	1,396,529	419,827
Peas	1,142,834	1,008,270
Pumpkin	47,449	48,393
Spinach	35,741	48,454
Soups	1,035,950	1,017,566
Tomatoes	2,193,297	1,431,638
Tomato juice	177,656	310,340
Tomato paste and puree	55,632	70,629
Other vegetables	1,425	53,097
Total	7,248,381	5,411,562

INCREASE IN POULTRY USED FOR CANNING

The amount of poultry canned or used in canning in January was 17.2 per cent greater than the quantity used in January, 1932, according to figures for 22 firms reporting to the U. S.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The amount used in January, 1933, including both dressed poultry and drawn poultry converted to an undrawn basis, was 1,458,640 pounds, as compared with 1,244,505 pounds in January last year. The total quantity reported to date for 23 firms for January, 1933, is 1,460,640 pounds.

CANADIAN TRADE IN CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Canada's imports and exports of the principal canned fruits and vegetables have been compiled by the Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Canadian reports and are presented in the following table, in which the values are shown in Canadian currency:

	1931		1932	
IMPORTS	*Pounds*	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*
Vegetables, total	8,424,603	$765,581	3,081,624	$298,041
Asparagus	1,038,742	157,421	796,001	112,297
Beans, baked	679,463	54,180	133,489	10,330
Corn	1,072,449	83,283	40,059	2,238
Peas	2,029,334	166,225	404,364	33,203
Tomatoes	831,780	31,445	210,757	8,743
Mushrooms	675,146	113,094	433,559	58,775
All other vegetables	2,097,689	159,933	1,063,395	72,455
Fruits, total	31,259,341	1,678,341	11,523,885	587,903
Peaches and apricots	6,482,103	423,624	3,195,196	184,676
Pears	771,875	58,546	288,615	19,036
Pineapples	21,477,939	930,435	7,543,940	338,788
All other fruits	2,794,307	265,736	496,134	45,403
EXPORTS				
Vegetables, total	12,259,341	654,332	18,037,059	580,673
Beans	4,034,021	200,522	2,073,194	85,037
Tomatoes	6,414,390	353,589	13,238,203	369,267
All other vegetables	1,810,930	100,221	2,725,662	126,369
Fruits, total	5,329,302	331,091	10,289,295	581,438
Pears	2,054,462	139,874	4,529,317	263,890
All other fruits	3,274,840	191,217	5,759,978	317,548

SALMON PACK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1932

The 1932 canned salmon pack in British Columbia totaled 1,081,031 48-pound cases and is worth, approximately $6,358,000, according to a statement by the chief supervisor of fisheries received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from the American trade commissioner at Vancouver. The average annual value of the pack from 1925 to 1930 was $11,223,000. The 1932 totals represent an increase in quantity of 395,927 cases and an increase of $1,150,000 in value over those of 1931.

REVISED BY-LAWS PUBLISHED

The by-laws of the National Canners Association, as revised by the Board of Directors at the meeting held in Chicago in January, have been reprinted. Any member can obtain a copy by addressing a request to the office of the Association at Washington.

SHRIMP PACK TO FEBRUARY 15

The pack of shrimp from February 1 to 15, as announced by the Shrimp Section of the Association, was 13,110 cases, as compared with 16,066 cases in the corresponding period last year. The pack from August 1 to February 15, by states, for the last two years follows:

State	Aug. 1, 1931, to Feb. 15, 1932	Aug. 1, 1932, to Feb. 15, 1933
	Cases	*Cases*
Georgia	56,760	72,447
Florida	21,450	6,861
South Carolina	8,250	105
Alabama	33,337	40,387
Mississippi	224,057	89,801
Louisiana	257,745	242,821
Texas	40,053	43,151
Total	641,652	495,573

The net decrease of the period, August 1, 1932-February 15, 1933 under the same period last year, was 146,079 cases, or 23 per cent.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF CANNED MILK

	1933	1932	Change
Manufacturers' stocks (case goods) Feb. 1:	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Per cent*
Evaporated (33 firms)	106,874,990	126,531,024	—15.54
Condensed (8 firms)	9,524,110	9,145,395	+ 4.14
Total production, January:			
Evaporated (34 firms)	111,798,015	95,002,543	+17.57
Condensed (7 firms)	5,011,477	7,635,341	—34.36

RETAIL PRICES

Retail food prices in 51 cities of the United States, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, showed an average decrease of about 4 per cent on January 15, 1933, when compared with December 15, 1932, and an average decrease of a little over 13 per cent since January 15, 1932.

From December 15, 1932, to January 15, 1933, the average retail prices of canned corn decreased 2 per cent and canned red salmon and canned tomatoes 1 per cent. The average price of evaporated milk increased 2 per cent, while canned peas showed no change.

JAPANESE CANNED FISH PRODUCTION

The 1932 pack of canned salmon in Japan is finally reported as 1,323,552 cases, of which 1,164,552 cases were packed from fish caught in Kamchatka, and 159,000 cases from fish caught in Japanese waters, according to the American assistant trade commissioner at Tokyo. The 1932 pack was approximately

154,000 cases larger than that of 1931, but showed a decline of 300,000 cases from the 1930 pack.

The 1932 production of canned crab was 296,479 cases, 178,176 cases of which were packed in floating canneries. Of the total pack, 23,274 cases are still under inspection.

It is reported that there are at present 14 factories engaged in canning tuna fish in oil in Japan. During the first ten months of 1932 exports were 222,504 cases, of which 216,466 cases were shipped to the United States. In 1931 total exports amounted to 28,999 cases, according to the Tinned Fish Association. It is reported that the Government has suggested to packers of tuna fish that the production in 1933 be limited to 200,000 cases. Of this amount, 180,000 cases are to be allotted to companies already established and producing, and the remaining 20,000 cases are reserved for new companies that may be formed.

It is difficult to obtain figures showing the production of sardines packed in tomato sauce. Exports of such sardines for the first 10 months of 1932 were 66,733 cases, of which 34,509 cases went to France and 17,112 cases to the Straits Settlements.

REVISED STANDARDS FOR KRAUT CABBAGE

U. S. standards for cabbage for sauerkraut manufacture (1933) have been issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. They differ somewhat from the standards for 1932.

In the Bureau's announcement attention is specifically called to the fact that in these grades there are no tolerances for defects. The reason for this is that the inspection report will show the exact percentages of U. S. No. 1's, U. S. No. 2's and Culls for each load. It is therefore suggested that when the grades are used as a basis for sales to distant buyers, the seller should describe the quality by quoting the percentage of each grade of cabbage in the shipment. For example, a shipper may quote "90 per cent U. S. No. 1, remainder U. S. No. 2," or "85 per cent U. S. No. 1—2 per cent Culls, remainder U. S. No. 2" in accordance with the facts. Such quotations should give the distant buyer a picture of the quality of cabbage in the shipment.

The application of these grades requires the services of private or official inspectors to determine and report the percentages of U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2, and Cull cabbage in each load. Such inspectors must be capable, efficient, and above all they must be absolutely neutral.

Grades

U. S. No. 1 shall consist of heads of cabbage which are firm and well trimmed; which are free from seedstems, and from damage caused by

bursting, decay, discoloration, freezing, disease, birds, insects, mechanical or other means. Unless otherwise specified, the weight of each head of cabbage shall be not less than 3 pounds.

U. S. No. 2 shall consist of heads of cabbage which are not soft; which are fairly well trimmed, free from seedstems and from *serious* damage caused by decay, discoloration, bursting, freezing, disease, birds, insects, mechanical or other means. Unless otherwise specified, the weight of each head shall be not less than 2 pounds.

Culls are heads of cabbage which do not meet the requirements of either of the foregoing grades.

Definitions of Terms

As used in these grades:

"Well trimmed" means that the head shall be free from loose leaves and the stem shall be not longer than one-half inch. Loose leaves shall be considered those leaves which do not closely enfold the head. Heads of cabbage which show evidence of having been well trimmed in the field shall be considered as meeting the trimming requirements although they may have some leaves which have become loose in the process of ordinary handling.

"Seedstems" means those heads which have seed stalks showing or in which the formation of seed stalks has plainly begun.

"Soft" means loosely formed or lacking compactness.

"Damage" means any injury which materially affects the shipping or canning quality or which can not be removed in the ordinary process of trimming without a waste of more than 5 per cent, by weight, over that which would occur if the head of cabbage were perfect.

"Serious damage" means any injury which severely affects the shipping or canning quality or which can not be removed in the ordinary process of trimming without a waste of more than 15 per cent, by weight, over that which would occur if the head of cabbage were perfect.

STANDARDS FOR TOMATOES FOR STRAINED TOMATO PRODUCTS

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which formulated the standards for canning tomatoes used quite extensively in the purchase of raw products on a grade basis, has now announced U. S. standards for tomatoes for the manufacture of strained tomato products. These new standards resulted from observations made in the application of the standards for canning tomatoes at plants engaged in making strained tomato products. It was found that there is a need of a different set of grades for use in factories which do not can whole tomatoes, and it is believed the new standards will meet the requirements of such plants as are manufacturing only strained tomato products. The text of the standards follows:

Grades

U. S. No. 1 shall consist of tomatoes which are fairly firm, ripe, well colored, and free from stems and from damage caused by badly discolored cracks, shriveling, molds, decay, sunburn, sunscald, freezing or other means.

U. S. No. 2 shall consist of tomatoes which do not meet the requirements of the foregoing grade but which are ripe and fairly well colored and which are free from serious damage from any cause.

Culls are tomatoes which do not meet the requirements of either of the foregoing grades.

Definitions of Terms

As used in these grades:

"Fairly firm" means that the tomato is not water soaked.

"Well colored" means that at least 90 per cent of the flesh of the tomato has good red color, provided that a tomato having flesh of a lighter shade of red shall be considered as "well colored" if enough additional area of the flesh has a shade of red color so that the tomato has a sufficient amount of red to be equivalent in color to that of a tomato which has 90 per cent good red color.

"Fairly well colored" means that at least two-thirds of the flesh of the tomato has good red color, provided that a tomato having flesh of a lighter shade of red shall be considered as "fairly well colored" if enough additional area of the flesh has a shade of red color so that the tomato has a sufficient amount of red to be equivalent in color to that of a tomato which has two-thirds good red color.

"Damage" means any injury which appreciably affects the quality of the tomato for pulping. Any one of the following defects or any combination of defects which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect shall be considered as damage:

(a) Molds or decay, except that molds or very slight decay which can be removed in the ordinary process of washing without hand trimming shall not be considered as damage.

(b) Sunburn or sunscald which can not be removed in the ordinary process of trimming without a loss of more than 10 per cent, by weight, of the tomato in excess of that which would occur if the tomato were perfect.

(c) Tomatoes which show an appreciable amount of shriveling.

"Serious damage" means any injury which severely affects the quality of the tomato for pulping. Any one of the following defects or any combination of defects which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect shall be considered as serious damage:

(a) Decay which has caused the tomato to become sour, or decay or disease, such as anthracnose spots, blossom-end rot, soil rot, or any other decay or disease which can not be removed in the ordinary process of trimming without a loss of more than 20 per cent, by weight, of the tomato in excess of that which would occur if the tomato were perfect.

(b) Sunburn or sunscald which can not be removed in the ordinary process of trimming without a loss of more than 20 per cent, by weight, of the tomato in excess of that which would occur if the tomato were perfect.

(c) Shriveling when the flesh of the tomato is tough and rubbery.

MARKING REQUIREMENTS FOR BRITISH MALAYA

According to reliable trade sources, the American trade commissioner at Singapore reports, it is highly probable that within the next few months the Government will pass laws requiring every can, box, bottle or other container sold in or im-

ported into Malaya, to bear an inscription stating the country in which the contents were manufactured or packed.

This is in line with the activities of the police in prosecuting cases of infringements and thefts of trade-marks, which have been on the increase, due to the efforts of certain firms to evade the Chinese boycott on Japanese goods by false or deceptive labeling.

COMMERCIAL CABBAGE CULTURE

A 58-page illustrated publication on commercial cabbage culture has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Circular No. 252. The purpose of the publication is to present typical cultural practices, together with some less commonly known information and principles that will afford a sound basis for successful production. The information is drawn from practice and scientific investigations in many states.

BULLETIN ISSUED ON CHERRY POLLINATION

Experiments in cherry pollination are reported upon in Bulletin No. 617 issued by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello sour cherries proved to be fully self-fruitful. The sour cherries were equally well pollinated by sour and sweet varieties. All sweet cherries tested appeared to be self-unfruitful. Sweet cherries are most effectively cross-pollinated by sweet varieties.

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